Pap Perkins, Postmaster, Tells the He had never seen a scrapper either Commotion It Caused In the Com- in picture or in the flesh, and all heads munity In Which the Deacon Was Honored and Respected.

[Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.] EACON BRADLY was one of the pioneers of Jericho, and he attended more funerals, prayer meetings, weddings and camp meetings than any other three men in the town combined. He had hair that fell down on his shoulders, and he had a meek and humble countenance. It was said that about once a year his wife used the shears to ellp the ends of his locks, but that was only rumor. There was no doubt about the deacon's goodness of heart. It had been tested on a hundred occa-



brand of ice water for his pigs in hot | countable for sixty-one.

same thing to Deacon Bradly. He membranes, expected a glass of cider and a fried away and that our loss is his gain. . In honor of the auspicious occasion peach brandy had been liberally mixed with the hard cider, and Deacon Bradly hung on to a good thing. He was more loquacious than usual, and he tried to tell a funny story, but his legs were fairly steady when he started for home. Half the journey had been completed when the good man met a wandering barber. The barber pleaded misfortune and poverty and offered to cut the deacon's hair for 10 cents, and the offer was accepted. Deacon Bradly sat down under a rendside tree, and the barber went to work. While the deacon hummed the barber clipped, and it was a winning combination. At the end of half an hour there was no longer any Deacon Bradly of Jericho. In his stead there was a fellong locks had hidden a head as round as a cannon ball, and when the hair

ready to duck a right hand swing. "You've got a head on you, you have, old man!" said the barber as he stood back and admired his handlwork, and the deacon almost winked at him as he climbed into his buggy to drive on. He hadn't gone a mile before he met a load of hay. The farmer stuck for a glass of beer? the whole of the road and yelled out that he'd have it or die, but when he took notice of that fighting cut he apologized at once and drew clear into the fence. Ten minutes later a hog driver was encountered. He began to rip and cuss about folks frightening his hogs, but as the deacon held up a warning finger his words died away in his throat. He knew a scrapper when he saw one, and he didn't ache for a broken jaw. When the deacon reached home, his wife looked at him for a full minute before she recog nized him. Then she clasped her hands over her heart and wailed out:

"Oh, Deacon Bradly, what have you went and done to change you so? You look just like the picture of the Omaha Kid I saw in the paper the other

The deacon explained that it was nothing but a hair cut, but that was a house of mourning and lamentations. Mrs. Bradly sent for Deacon Taylor to come over and see if anything could be look at that bullet head and gently

"I don't think I will say anything to Brother Bradly about it. He appears to be ready to hit out with both hands if provoked."

The news of the hair cut flew over the town of Jericho in an hour, and females, claiming that the law is unthe excitement was greater than if a constitutional because it discriminates players.—New York Tribune. the brandy cider had worn off by 7 o'clock in the evening, and the deacon looked at himself in the glass and shed tears, but everybody insisted on misunderstanding him. Deacon Jones, who had known him for forty-five years and never heard of his harming a grasshopper, looked at that head and noted the pose of it and said:

"Deacon Bradly, you are a wolf in sheep's clothing. I never saw but one picture of a prizefight, but you can't deceive me. You are a slugger and

have been lying low on us all these brothers." A tin peddler was stopping at the hotel over night, and, hearing the post- by the state supreme court.

office crowd talking of the event, he chipped in with: "I've done a little scrapping myself in my day, and you can't fool me on

a pug. You can't judge by the hair ber of deputies has recently issued a cut alone. If you boys will go up report strongly condemning the drinks and get the deacon outdoors, I'll soon find out whether he can put up his the bulk of the French middle and

Three or four of the crowd called | Dr. Laborde, who was specially comat the deacon's and got him out to the gate, and the peddler came along of absinth contains poisone and gave him the "yah,"

Every man contended that the good man instinctively squared off for a Chartrense is dangerous in a lesser derow, and the peddler backed water gree and ought only to be used in tiny the r evident purpose, furnished an in

"Don't any of you boys try any monkey work on that old codger. He's ace high and all there, and if he breaks loose you'll need an addition to your cemetery." There was some talk of calling a

public meeting at the fown hall, but able to make a good living. the idea was abandoned for fear of exciting the deacon. He didn't want to give up Thursday night prayer meet. get a job doing something else.-Philsings, but he had to, and another delphia Press. brother took his place in passing the

contribution box on Sundays. That BABY MILL SLAVES. SYMPATHY STRIKES. his job, and no matter how much be offset. The minister was about the only man who stuck by the deacon. were alike to him. Even when it was pointed out to him that the deacon had one shoulder hunched up and his chin stuck out he contended that it might be only the natural pose of a good man-one who had helped to send 10,000 Bibles to the heathen in Africa. Deacon Bradly's hair would have grown out again in time, but the people wouldn't give him time. They continued to misjudge him and keep his heart on the ache, and this brought about the end. One day, six weeks after the malign work of the barber, the deacon was sitting on his veranda and singing a hymn in a sad voice when the town bully of Dobbs Ferry came along and offered to fight him four rounds for the championship. The good man refused with tears running down his checks, but the bully began dancing around and shooting out his right and left, and after a minute the

ALCOHOL AND MORTALITY.

M. QUAD.

his heart.

deacon sat down and gasped once or

Phase of the Rum Habit. Insurance people are taking more of mortality. In the following, culled candidates for insurance:

"A distinguished specialist in chilperate men during a period of twelve been known to put a feather bed in that the twelve drinking families prothe benhouse on a cold night for use duced in those years fifty-seven chilof the fowls and to make a special dren, while the temperates were ac-

weather. Nobody could remember of | "Of the drinkers twenty-five children his being out of temper or having a died in the first week of life as against word to say against anybody, and the six on the other side. The latter deaths good man was jogging along toward were from weakness, while the former his reward when a calamity happened. were attributable to weakness, convul-A wedding and a funeral were the sive attacks or edema of the brain and

"To this cheerful record is added five cake on either occasion, and he always who were idiots, five so stunted in arose at the proper time and ob- growth as to be really dwarfs, five served that man dieth and fadeth when older became epileptics, one, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in id-Hearing that Farmer Dan Skinner locy; five more were diseased and dewas going to be married to Lucy Ran- formed, and two of the epilepties bedall on a certain day, the deacon drove came by inheritance drinkers. Ten legal safeguards for children, That is seven miles to be present. He was only therefore of this lifty-seven in the part of the manufacturers of legal safeguards for children. That is and all other supplies with which is showed normal disposition and development of mind and body during life.

"On the part of the temperates, as before stated, five died in the first week of weakness, four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases, two only showed inherited nervous defects. Thus fifty were normal, in every way sound in body and labor unions.

Couldn't Be Tempted to Depart

From Temperance Habits. The Chester (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia North American relow with his chin cocked up, a squint of the Horse That Wouldn't Be Temptto his left eye and a hair cut of such ed to Drink by Man." And for evipugilistic excellence that John L. Sul- | dence to substantiate their story let livan would have bowed before it. The them refer to the manager of the Park hotel, in the lower end of this city, for had been clipped close the head seemed tel that this incident happened. it was in the barroom of the Park ho-

A stranger who dropped in for a social glass of lager beer noticed a bony horse grazing on the short shrubbery in a lot opposite the hotel. As he emptied his first glass he said:

"I believe that poor old nag out there "All right," responded the bartender;

temperance and won't drink." "It's a go," came from the stranger. Thereupon the door opened and in came the horse, walking straight to the bar. The foaming glasses were set out. The horse sniffed the schooners, upset one and, turning around, delib-

"You win," responded the stranger. And they drank

SELLING TO WOMEN.

The Rights of Municipalities to Be

in the open lot.

Tested In the Supreme Court. The right of municipal corporations of the states to forbid the sale of liqnor to women is to be tested in the supreme court of the United States. The case was docketed recently and is done, and the neighbor came, took a entitled Daniel Cronin against the city of Denver. The suit was first instituted in the courts of Colorado by Cronin, who is the owner of a saloon and who had opened a wineroom for women.

The record shows that he asked for enforcing its ordinances prohibiting against women and also because it deprives him of property without due process of law. He contended that he had as much right to sell liquor to women as to men and that they have as much right to drink as men have. He also referred to the circumstance that equal suffrage prevalls in Colorado and argued that since women had been given the right of suffrage they stand on the same footing in all respects with men and hence "are entitled to the pursuit of happiness and the same rational enjoyment as their new to be trial south!

The district court upheld this contention, but the finding was overruled

Don't Prod the Appetite. The Academy of Medicine of Franc at the unanimous request of the chamused as "apertifs," or appetizers, by lower classes. After careful analysis missioned, declares that every quality the eyes of passengers: ments. He discards the fallacy that vermuth, or noyeau, is harmless. medical doses for specific purposes.

On the Wrong Line, D'Auber (with mock modesty)-Of course, I may never be a great artist, like the following:

Critteek-You should certainly be

D'Auber-Think so? Critteek-Yes; you should be able to

there y is not wise."

complained his head was there as an GREEDY MANUFACTURERS WHO SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS THEY ARE HUNT FOR CHILD LABOR.

Northern Plants Moved to Southern Points, Where the Law Does Not Prohibit the Working of Little Children-Au Intolerable Situation.

The determination of the great corporation which controls the manufacture of cotton duck to close the mills at New Hartford, Conn., and move the plant to some southern state should awake the philanthropists of the south to renewed efforts to secure restriction of child labor in their states. The New Hartford mills are among the best known in the cotton duck business and employ about 700 persons. These were recently told that the mills would so in close, and it is said that though the outside corporation now conducting it increase its profits by operating where | whatever, good, bad or indifferent. no such restrictive laws are in force twice and was no more. That hair and where an abundance of cheap cut and public criticism had broken child labor can be secured.

tation of all the arguments made by the New England owners of southern cotton mills against legislation to protect children. They have almost uniformly admitted that child labor was and more notice of alcohol as a feature an evil and promised to do their hest of their own accord to abolish it. They did not want hard and fast laws, howof drinkers and twelve families of tem. places for their children, and unless the other class of strikes. the mills hired them they would move lanthropist would merely lose his adult vised and what are foolish and fore-Alabama to pass restrictive laws which would drive the workers across the border, for the mill population was the border. prove the entering wedge for general oppressive labor legislation. Especially is the opening of the door to labor end and criminality begin in mer-

Now comes this report that one of sible to deal with it systematically, the great cotton manufacturing con-THE OLD HORSE WAS WISE. the great coston manufacturing conthe cheap labor of children. If that lawless, disorderly lot, habitually rereport is well founded, it is, as the sorting to personal violence and as lished the story, says, "a most discour- thoughtiess and prejudiced, but it can aging and discreditable sign of the not deceive the intelligent and judicently sent the following to his paper: aging and discreditable sigh of the properties in the cause of tem. Platform orators in the cause of temperance need seek no further for parables. Let them take up the story of "The Horse That Wouldn't Be Tempt" times and of the greed of the hungry dollar." It shows that all the fine talk of the philauthropic manufacturers who employ a few children for their profitably. so that they are really better off than if they were left free, amounts to nothing. Doubtless some of these manufacturers are perfectly sincere and if left to themselves would reduce the evils of child labor to a minimum or even employ a few children under conditions distinctly beneficial. But it is clear that laws must be made for those who would abuse their liberty, not those who would use it properly, and if is thirsty. Suppose I bring him in for northern mills are to be moved for the sake of child labor clearly the abuse of liberty has reached a dangerous "but I'll bet you a plugged nickel he's

Possibly this southward tendency may for a time make the work of reformers more difficult because local greed will be awakened and legislatures will be influenced by objections to laws which might prevent the establishment of mills. If child labor is erately trotted out the door with a the attraction to capital, it will be arfarewell kick that shattered the panel. gued, no prohibition should be enforced until the capital has been secured and prosperity established on a firm foun-But the horse grazed unconcernedly dation. It is not to be believed, however, that the humanity of the south can be slienced by that plea or that the lawmakers of the south are ready to sell their own flesh and blood, for the cotton mill operatives are almost exclusively native whites. The cotton manufacturing industry there is bound to grow without any such concession to the greed of outside mill owners. Even if the temptation should be temporarily formidable, the result must be strengthened efforts to touch the consciences of the now indifferent and save the children from the fate which threatens them. Child labor, which might perhaps have been comparatively harmless here and there under exan injunction to restrain the city from | ceptional conditions, becomes absolute ly intolerable when it is made a matter the maintenance of such a place for of systematic exploitation and a source

> Startling Statistics. From 1870 to 1880 in southern cotton mills the number of men increased 92.8 per cent; women, 77 per cent; children under sixteen, 140.9 per cent. In the next decade the increase was: Men, 21.8 per cent; women, 269 per cent; children, 106.5 per cent. And again, from 1890 to 1900; Men, 79 per cent; women, 158.3 per cent; children, 270.7 per cent. The labor of women and children is making the

ODD SCHEME OF WARFARE. The Rum Traffic Fought by Street

Car Advertisements. The Methodist Ministerial association of Williamsport, Pa., has carried its gested by well wishers, yet one cause tisem uts.

The cards of the venders of strong drink, Warrally displayed in the street sars, have long been an eyesore to the temp raice folks of the town, with such announcements as this to greet "Drink our whisky. It is the lest

made. Our beer takes away that thed feeling. spraion to the enemies of rum, and

s as bearing Biblical quotations Wile is a mocker, strong drink is

A collection was recently taken up in

BOTH LEGAL AND MORAL

some Strikes May Be Foolish, but None Is Unlawful-As to Violence, Labor Union Officials Never Advise Encourage It.

Few earnest thinking men in the labor movement advocate strikes. In fact, nearly all endeavor by honorable means to avoid and avert them. There are fewer still who advocate sympathetic strikes. We are not concerned, however, with the consideration of strikes or sympathetic strikes per se but their legal and moral aspects. What is a sympathetic strike? It is

a strike of men without a personal or material grievance in support of other business has been prosperous the great | men on strike for personal, self regarding ends. Is such a strike illegal? objects to the Connecticut law forbid- Certainly not. As I have said a hunding the employment of children under | dred times, and as the courts concede, fourteen years of age and expects to a man may quit work for any reason

If A. strikes to help B., his act may be foolish or wise, but it is not crim inal. Not all sympathetic strikes are Such a step as this on the part of expedient and wise, but exactly the the manufacturers is a complete refu- same thing may justly be said of the

other kind of strikes. Are personal or self regarding strikes will answer yes. If they were, the right would not exist-would not be neither the law nor the moral code by Good Health, we see its influence ever, for it was sometimes necessary regarding and an altruistic or sympamakes any distinction between a self upon the growing generation, possible to employ children. There were fam thetic strike; hence the latter kind is matter of charity to let the children do | The question of expediency must be dren's diseases has carefully noticed light work. Some of the best adult determined in each particular case in

No general principle exists to show sions and found simon pure. He had years, with the result that he found to another mill where the standard us in advance what strikes are reawas lower, and so the would be phi- sonable, likely to succeed and well ad help without saving the children from doomed to failure. The question of labor. No ealightened mill owner law and morals is, however, a general wanted to employ children—they were question. it depends on no special a source of loss rather than profit- facts. I assert without fear of contrabut so long as Georgia, for instance, diction that sympathetic strikes, like allowed child labor it would not do for selfish strikes, are lawful and morally

migratory and the demand for workers endy asks a New York paper. There so great that mills habitually paid the moving expenses of employees hired strike. Unions, like other human from a distance. All these arguments bodies, have to consider the probabilhave been made with the utmost seriby many considered the real objection on the part of the manufactures to the fear that measures restricting the critics to put forward an alternative. labor of children in factories may Where would they draw the line on strikes? At what point would legality agitators dreaded, and the charge is passive suspension of work? The que freely made that the present campaign fleetion will show. In fact, most of the cretly inspired by the agents of the antisympathetic strike talk is so loose and confused that it is next to impo

When everything else fails, strikers Hartford Courant, which first pub- saults on property. This impresses the

It may be added on the lower plane of argument that frantic cries to stop sympathetic strikes are idle and vain. No legislation can be framed or enforced that would prevent or suppress sympathetic strikes, while permitting the other (what I have called self regarding) kind of strikes.

Imagine an extreme case, a law saying that no man shall ever quit work except for a personal grievance. Would not such a taw be as barren and void in practice as it would be tyrannical in intent? Cannot the man who wishes to strike sympathetically allege or invent a personal grievance? What is to prevent him from making a demand for higher pay or shorter hours at the precise moment when he is expected to quit in aid of fellow workmen? This hint sufficiently discloses the absurdity of the attempted distinction be tween strikes of the two kinds named. Organized labor has the highest regard for contracts and agreements entered into with employers and seldom violates them. Our enemies might well turn their shafts of criticism toward the employers who so glibly declare there is nothing to concede, noth ing to arbitrate, and who lock out their employees where no grievance of any kind exists between themselves and their employees merely out of sympathy with another employer who may be engaged in a controversy with his

employees. The employers who dislike sympathetic strikes can do a great deal to reduce their number and severity by adopting the following methods: By treating their workmen as self

respecting, independent men should be treated. By repudiating the bourbons who still persist in antediluvian talk against

"recognizing unions." By creating a general sentiment in favor of equity to organized labor and of conciliation and arbitration.

Until they have done that the sympathetic strike will remain a part of labor's plan of campaign and will be employed when essential to labor's protection against aggressive capitalists who openly or covertly aid those who make war on us. In fact, it may become more and more prominent as the solidarity of labor finds expression in compact, great, organic federations of various trade unions. Labor will relinquish none of its legal or moral weapons to oblige its enemies. Samuel Gompers.

Drink In India. A recent letter from India to an Engash temperance advocate contains the stitution. following paragraph: "As to the frequent famines in our country, many causes and remedies have been sugseems to have escaped their attention. It is nothing less than the cursed drink placed within the reach of our poorest classes. These pitiable men, who live from hand to mouth even in good years, cannot be expected to put by a penny against bad years in face of such a temptation. In short, drink hastens these poor people's ruin."

The Ona Indian is deserving of a higher place than he has hitherto occupied in man's esteem if but for one trait. He forms the almost solitary rece .ly there have appeared beside exception among aboriginal tribes in the liquor advertisements in the cars refusing to touch alcohol in any form, an exception rendered all the more striking by the unhappy passion for stimulants shown by the tribes that ray ag, and whoseever is deceived border with him both in the strait and on the Patagonian mainland. This policy of total abstinence is rigidly adstare as to m.e. the expenses of hered to in the face of cold, hunger Le plas the e cards in position for a and illness and even during the ex-: citement of ceremonial rites.

A FEW

WORDS ABOUT

was concerned. Any business man or woman could get along fairly well

Today it is pressure for business intend to occupy a prominent place made which shall involve the interests among their competitors.

dangerous to society? No sane man ing crowded and the type jammed never known before. Judge Tuley in too close together, with dirty-looking his address before the Illinois State recognized or conferred by law. But ink and finger marks smeared over said: it, on a low grade of paper, it doesn't illes so poor that it was sometimes a as lawful and moral as the former. In fact, you don't have the same in many of the conflicts between labor the difference between twelve families employees were set upon securing the light of the facts, precisely as in the man whose stationery is clearly greater devotion to principle than was grade of paper.

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and that we never disappoint.



A FEW WORDS ABOUT

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to have the OURIER mailed to your address for a whole year. You will then get all of the county news. Send for a free sample copy.

HE COURIER,

Ferryville, Va.

BROTHERHOOD.

This Is the Christian Lesson Taught by Labor Unions. Bishep Fallows of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, Chicago, in a recent sermon said:

"Sociological and economical conditions are better today than they were forty years ago, and they are growing better every day, but they are infinitely removed still from the ideal Christian standard. Men who 'profess and call themselves Christians' are amassing wealth by methods which are decidedly un-Christian. They are gaining it by the underpaid labor of thousands of men and women and even It used to be that the quality of little children. They are building pa-Job Printing did not amount to latial residences, furnished with a splendor unknown in all history, while much, so fut as success in business those who have created their fortunes. are huddled together in hovels un-

worthy the name of human habitations. "I cannot conceive of any Christian who would ask the great body of minwithout it. But we live in another ers in the anthracite region to work for him at the mere pittance they are receiving. But associated with others in great combinations which have no soul, no conscience, no justice, he will tactily or openly permit a strike to be of 150,000 men and their children.

"The laboring portion of our country when you see a piece of job print- is giving to the world a lesson in Chris-Bar association is reported to have

"The spirit of the brotherhood of humanity exists among millions of affilispeak well for the firm which uses it, ated laborers as it never before existed opinion of that place as you have of and capital the laborers have shown a printed with good ink on the best ever manifested by an army from the days of Thermopyke to the present hour. They have evolved among them a twelfth commandment, "Thou shalt The qualit. of stationery reflects not take thy brother's job," which to the standing of one's business. It is many workmen is the greatest of all commandments,'

"It has been well said that he might also have added that they have evolved a thirteenth commandment, which reads, "Thou shalt help thy brother when he is in adversity."

"A half million dollars a week which Highly Cured must be given to sustain the strikers will undoubtedly be obtained, the greater portion of which will come directly from laborers in different parts of our country. Such an outpouring of the proceeds of labor by the laborers themselves is a magnificent illustration of the spirit of Christ."

The most noteworthy example of

practical generosity among wage earners is the Printers' home at Colorade A. J. Drexef and George W. Childs

of the Philadelphia Public Ledger suggested the home. The gift was placed on deposit, personal contribu-tions added to it and \$100,000 accumu lated the cost of the home. The printers have sufficient cause to be proud of their home as a monument of unselfish munificence, man's love for man and brotherly relation be tween employer and employee, Consideration for the sick, provision for the helpless, devotion to the aged

and reverence for those who take on immortality are unquestionably signs of human progress. The successful management of the Printers' home by printers speaks volumes for that which human energy can accomplish when there is a will and ought to be an incentive to other labor unions to seriously consider the erection of a home where the veterans may be able to end their days. Search the world near and far and you will find no class of men in more need of a snug retreat to weather the rigors of a de-

caying life than the mariners, For years the mariner has been immortalized in verse and prose as a here. And "Jack" without a care or a frown, plowed the raging main, tossed by billows high, forgetful of the time to come when, aged and infirm, the world would forget him in song. Very recently several persons. prompted by soliish motives, have fig ured prominently in connection with a scheme to aid the aged seamen of the lakes. The seamen of the lakes keenly appreciate any effort in their be half, but they would rather follow the printers and establish and maintain a seamen's home in the same manner as the printers and reflect credit upon the ability of the scamen to manage such an institution.-Coast Seamen's Journal.

The Other Man-Hello, Arkey! Building another skyscraper, as usual? The Busy Contractor-No; it's a skypiercer this time. I'm building a cathedral.-Chicago Tribune.

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It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

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